



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the past two or three years have devoted much time to raspberries have hardly touched them this season." J. L. Cowgill of West Falls Church, Va. states that he has noted "very little damage from birds this year on small fruits in the neighborhood. Two years ago, the birds destroyed a great many early cherries; this year practically no damage could be seen." Charles R. Posey of Baltimore writes: "the only fruit which I had an opportunity of observing during the visitation of the locusts was cherries, and I believe these to have practically entirely escaped damage by birds. The locusts were excessively abundant."

These observations give further support to a conclusion reached by most students of economic ornithology, that birds almost invariably specialize on the most abundant or most easily accessible food supply. This trait leads to destructiveness when the abundant food supply is a cultivated fruit or grain, as well as to usefulness when it is an injurious insect, or as in the present case, where the effect is diversion of attack from cultivated crops to an abundant insect of no decided economic significance one way or the other. — W. L. McATEE, U. S. *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Nomenclatural Casuistry.— Human laws in their origin and application rest upon a foundation of common sense, and what is true of jurisprudence is equally true of nomenclature. Its laws, canons or rules must meet the approval of the majority of the few who frame them and use them or they will fail in their purpose. Now and then they suffer through a strained interpretation and it is a case of this sort to which attention is here drawn because it threatens to open wide the door to all kinds of nomenclatural casuistry.

Recently, a western race of the Red-headed Woodpecker has been described (Oberholser, Canadian Field-Nat. XXXIII, September 1919, pp. 48-50). Whether the race is worthy of recognition need not now concern us, but a name has been selected that was used purely inadvertently in a local list. Even the describer admits this for he begins by saying: "The name *Melanerpes erythrophthalmus* is apparently a lapsus calami for *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* and there is no other evidence that the author intended to describe a new species or subspecies. The name *Melanerpes erythrophthalmus* does not occur in the index but the species is duly entered there as *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*." Farther quotation and farther comment would seem superfluous for Article 19 of the International Rules of Nomenclature is applicable both in the spirit and in the letter. Here is a very obvious *lapsus calami* according to contemporaneous evidence whether the slip be of the pen or of the brain that directed the pen. We all have such slips and perhaps Art. 19 is designated to protect frail humanity. To put another construction upon this case is to make a plaything of nomenclature and set us wondering how far its rules may be twisted into producing fantastic results. Let it not be forgotten that we need a safe and sane nomenclature.— JONATHAN DWIGHT, M. D., 34 E. 70th St., New York City.